

PEACE MISSIONS.

Members Welcomed on the Part
of the United States and
New Hampshire.

EXCLAMATIONS OF GOOD WILL.

Envoys of Both Nations Were Much
Affected by the Demonstration of
the American Public.

Estimated That if a Basis of Negotia-
tions For Peace Is Found the En-
voys Will Be in Session For
About Five Weeks.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 9.—The
Russian and Japanese peace missions
have submitted themselves to intro-
duction and likewise to all the cere-
monies of welcome and reception on
the part of the United States govern-
ment and the state of New Hampshire
and are on the eve of facing each other
for the purpose of ending the war
in the far east and if possible consum-
mating a permanent peace between
two great nations.

Wednesday they meet in the Naval
Stores building of the Portsmouth
navy yard. The Russian plenipoten-
taries will examine the credentials
and powers which the emperor of Ja-
pan has delegated to Baron Komura
and Minister Takahira, and in turn
the Japanese plenipotentiaries will
scrutinize the powers which the Rus-
sian emperor has conferred upon Mr.
Witte and Baron Rosen.

The second day's session, to take
place Thursday or Friday, it is ex-
pected, will be devoted either to a
consideration of the Japanese peace
terms or to a proposition for an armis-
tice by the Russian plenipotentiaries.
It has been estimated that if a basis
of negotiation for peace is found, the
actual negotiations will consume some-
thing like five weeks' time before a
treaty can be perfected and signed.

The Landing and Reception.
The landing and reception of the
envoys Tuesday was a function replete
with ceremony. The dignity of the
nation's salute was contrasted with
the hearty exclamations of good will
on the part of thousands of persons
who thronged the streets of Ports-
mouth and surrounded the courthouse,
where Gov. McLean pronounced his
cordial words of welcome.

The envoys of both Japan and Rus-
sia were much affected by the demon-
stration of the American public. Mr.
Witte rode through the business sec-
tion of the town with his tall silk hat
raised above his head in constant ac-
knowledgment of salutes. Ambassa-
dor Rosen, in the same carriage, was
also uncovered in honor of the cheer-
ing crowds. In the carriage following
were the two Japanese envoys, and
they, too, were not amiss in respond-
ing to the hurrahs of the crowds.
Three carriages were occupied by each
mission and the procession through
the streets of Portsmouth, the Rus-
sian and Japanese, were given alter-
nate position, the first, third and fifth
carriages were Russian and the second,
fourth and sixth Japanese.
The public was rigorously excluded
from the navy yard, where the envoys
came ashore. The landing was effected
most expeditiously, and everything
moved without the slightest interrup-
tion.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

George H. McCabe Will Inquire Into
Its Affairs.

Washington, Aug. 9.—George H. Mc-
Cabe, solicitor of the department of
agriculture, has been placed at the
head of the investigation of the bureau
of animal industry by Secretary Wil-
son, with full authority to probe mat-
ters there to the bottom. The inquiry
into the affairs of that bureau not only
involves the charges concerning the
tags attached to the meat inspected
by the government, but also, it is said,
charges that meat inspection as now
administered redounds to the benefit
of the so-called beef trust.

AUTOMOBILISTS COLLIDE.

Barney Oldfield Sustained Severe
Scalp Wounds and a Cut Arm.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9.—Barney Old-
field and Dan Wurgis collided in the
three-quarter stretch during the first
heat of the five-mile open at the
Grosse Pointe automobile races, and
both machines went through the fence.
Oldfield sustained severe scalp wounds
and a badly cut arm. Surgeons who
made a hasty examination before he
was taken to the hospital said that
Oldfield's injuries were not fatal. Wurgis
escaped uninjured.

The Vice President in Maine.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 9.—Vice Pres-
ident Charles W. Fairbanks visited
the battleship Missouri to repay a
call made by Capt. Cowles the day
before. The regulation salute was
fired as Mr. Fairbanks left the ship.

A Plot Discovered.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 9.—The steam-
er Kanagawa, from Hong-Kong, brings
news of a plot there to ship 10,000 ri-
fles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammuni-
tion to Samar, and other unpacified
districts in the Philippines.

Macedonians Killed.

Constantinople, Aug. 9.—Bulgarian
revolutionists recently attacked the
Macedonian villages of Gradishnitsa,
Petalina and Dobrunar. All the houses
in the village were burned, and the
casualties number over 200.

Berea Teachers' Club

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS
FOR PUBLICATION TO
C. D. LEWIS, BEREA, KY.

Compound Proportion.

A club member has asked for a
compound proportion solution. I
have found the following the best
from every standpoint:

Since in every proportion the prod-
uct of the first and last term is
equal to the product of the two
middle terms, we know that every
term must stand as multiplier or di-
visor of every other term.

Take a problem like the following:
If 10 men working 15 days of 10
hours each cut out 250 blocks of
stone 4 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, and 2 ft.
thick, how many men working 20
days of 8 hours each will cut 200
blocks of stone 6 ft. long, 4 ft. wide,
and 1 ft. thick?

In this problem there is but one
unknown term, the number of men,
so, as you change the conditions
from those given in the first case to
those given in the second, it can only
change the number of men.

You take the terms up one at a time
and find what the effect on the un-
known term would be if you changed
from the number given at first to
unity and then from unity to the
number given in the second, thus: If
instead of working 15 days they had
worked but one day, it would have
taken 15 times as many men, so 15 is
a multiplier of 10, and if you placed
10 in the third term, 15 must go in
the second. But if the men work 20
days instead of one day, it will take
only 1-20 as many men, and so 20
must go in the first term, so as to be
a divisor of 10.

In the same way, if they worked
one hour, it would take 10 times as
many men as when they are work-
ing 10 hours (10 is a multiplier); and
if 8 hours, 1/8 as many men as when
they are working one hour (8 is a
divisor).

Then if they had cut but one block,
there would have been required 1-
250 as many men as to cut 250
blocks (250 is a divisor), and to cut
200 blocks would have taken 200
times as many as to cut one block
(200 is a multiplier).

So on with length, breadth and
thickness and any term that might
be given, placing them in the first or
second term, according as they are
divisors of the third term.

The only use of Proportion is to
place a number of terms which are to
be used as multipliers and divisors
so that work may be shortened by
Cancellation.

The Window Garden.

Last week I wrote of the seed so
wonderfully formed to preserve the
life of the plant through the winter.

Now I wish to write of how the
school room may be made attractive
and more of nature's wonders learned
by a very little work and time in
any rural school.

Propose to the children that they
have a garden in one of the windows.
Make it a class garden. If your
school were not so large and your
windows so small you might make
it an individual garden, but it will
not be best to try that at first.

Ask each class to furnish two nice
quart cans with the tops melted off.
Get colored wrapping paper or wall
paper of enough different kinds to
cover the cans of each class a different
color.

If you have only the four lower
grades to help in the garden you
will have eight cans. These will be
set in the windows best exposed to
the light after each class has care-
fully put the covers on theirs. Some of
the older boys may have to put
boards six or eight inches wide in
the windows to set the cans on, but
this they will easily and gladly do.
Next comes securing good soil.
To get this have the children take
the cans to the woods, scrape away
the leaves and get each one half full
of soft black leaf mold. Then they
should get sand or sandy soil and
mix with this to fill the can. Now
all is ready for the seed.

Have each class select a different
kind. I would suggest corn, bean,
pea, pumpkin, radish, beet or cab-
bage, as these are easily procured
and large enough to be seen. Be
sure to have corn and pumpkin. Let
each class plant its own seed. In
one can they should plant from five
to ten. These are to grow all fall.
In the other have them plant much
thicker. These are to pull up and
study.

Now appoint each day a member
of each class to water the seeds and
your garden is under way.

At the same time put a few peas
and grains of corn in a bottle of
water on your desk. Have the
children watch these and see that
before the seed begins to sprout it
must get soft and swell up to the size
it gets back to the condition the
green bean was in when they studied
it, by taking up the water that had
dried out of it. The second day
after planting take a seed or two

from the ground and see what
changes have taken place. Note
how when the root starts it always
turns downward, while the top never
fails to grow upward.

Each day examine a seed and when
anything peculiar is found have the
older classes write about it. In fact
use all of this work for sentences and
stories in the language classes.

Watch closely to see how the
plants come out of the ground, and
see how beautifully nature has pro-
tected the life of the plant. In every
case but that of the corn, the leaves
are pulled from the ground by the
stem which has bent itself and pushes
its way up, sometimes breaking a
hard crust that had formed above it.

Watch with especial care how the
pumpkin seed gets out of its hull.
Look for the foot which grows from
the stem and catches on the edge of
the hull to hold it down, while it
drags the seed leaves out.

You will learn many things your-
self, as well as interest the children,
give them something to do and teach
them to see and love the common
things of nature.

Next week I will write of more
things to learn from the garden.
Let many teachers who read this try
it and report results to the Club.

Unless YOU write something to
the Club, this column can have but
little news.

The Farm

SILAS CHEEVER MASON, Editor

Feeds and Feeding for Egg Production.
[In Western Fruit-Grower.]

A valuable lesson in feeding for
egg production may be learned from
nature. Fowls that are allowed to
run at large and pick up their living
about the ranch, lay most of their
eggs during the spring months.
Note the conditions that surround
these fowls at this time; the weather
is warm and there is plenty of food
easily secured. This food consists
of a mixture of grain and other seeds,
green grass, clover, etc. The fowls
get abundance of fresh air and plen-
ty of exercise—two important factors
for large egg production. We
should take the hint thrown out by
nature and endeavor to make the
conditions of spring time prevail
throughout the year. Provide a
cool place for the fowls in summer
and a warm place in winter. Give
them green food, grain, grit, and
meat when practicable, but above all
provide pure air without drafts and
plenty of exercise.

Corn alone does not form a
good food for laying hens, for it
tends to the production of too much
fat. If corn is allowed to form a
large part of their ration, much
work must be provided them. This
may be supplied by scattering the
feed deeply in litter so that the fowls
must scratch for it. Wheat forms a
better food than corn, but a mixed
ration is the best. A fowl not only
relishes a mixed ration better, but
such a ration will be more comple-
tely digested and assimilated than one
composed of only one kind of food.
A ration made up of corn, wheat,
oats, barley, bran, shorts, clover or
other green food such as mangle
wurzel, cabbage, etc., ground fresh
bone and fresh meat scrap would,
when properly proportioned and
varied from week to week, be excel-
lent for egg production.

As to the proportions of the vari-
ous kinds of food to use in making
up a ration, space will not permit
more than an illustration of the sub-
ject. Professor Wheeler, of the New
York State Experiment Station, sug-
gests a daily ration made up as fol-
lows: Cracked corn, 1 pound; wheat,
.75 pound; corn meal, .75 pound;
wheat middlings, .5 pound; buck-
wheat middlings, .5 pound; animal
meat, .5 pound; fresh bone, .68
pound; and young green alfalfa, .75
pound. This forms a ration contain-
ing 1 pound of protein, 3.75 of carbo-
hydrates and .35 pound of fat, and
having a nutritive ratio of 1:4.6,
that is, 1 pound of flesh forming
food to an equivalent to 4.6 of heat
and fat-forming food. This daily
ration would be sufficient for 100
pounds live weight; that is, it would
feed twenty 5-pound hens or thirty
3-pound hens.

At the Utah Agricultural Experi-
ment Station the average of three
years' experiments showed that Leg-
horn pullets consumed in a year 63.6
cents worth of food per fowl and laid
167 eggs, which cost 4.6 cents per
dozen and which brought \$1.84. The
profit from each hen was \$1.20, or
188 per cent on food consumed.

J. J. VERNON,
New Mexico Experiment Station.

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of the six Morse Schools of Tele-
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Your Heart

May Be Weak. One
Person in Four Has
a Weak Heart.

One of the surest signs of a weak
heart is shortness of breath after exercise.
Your heart is not able to pump the
blood fast enough to your lungs.

Some of the other symptoms of Heart
Trouble are: Pains in the Side, Back
and Shoulder; Fainting or Weak Spells;
Dry Cough; Swelling of Feet and Ankles;
Cold Feet or Hands.

No one can afford to allow a weak
heart to go without medicine, because
weak heart means poor circulation, and
poor circulation means weak lungs,
stomach, liver, kidneys, etc.

If, therefore, you suspect heart trouble,
begin taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.
The Heart Cure will do you good, as it is
a splendid tonic for the blood and nerves,
and will revitalize your entire system.

Finally, remember, Dr. Miles' New
Heart Cure is sold under a guarantee
that the first bottle will do you good.

If it doesn't—your money back.

"I was afflicted with heart trouble for
three years. I would be apparently all
right, and without a moment's warning
would fall as though shot. The attacks
were frequent, and a terrible dread pos-
sessed me, as I never knew when or
where, nor under what conditions I
would be attacked, and whether I would
survive them. I consulted and was
treated by some of the most eminent
physicians of the state. Not finding relief
from this source, I began taking
Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and began
to improve at once. I used ten bottles,
which entirely cured me, as I have not
had an attack for five years."—MRS.
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